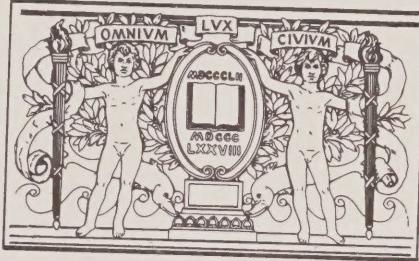


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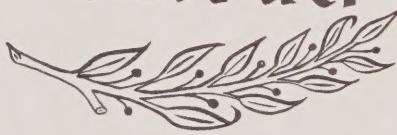


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**Economic Profiles**

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**The Republic of Ireland  
and Northern Ireland**

**Draft Report**

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## ECONOMIC PROFILES OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND

### Republic of Ireland

#### Overview

The Republic of Ireland is a small country, about the size of Connecticut, with a population of 3.4 million in 1981, or about 88 percent as many inhabitants as the Boston Metropolitan area. Between 20 and 25 percent of the population lives in Dublin and its suburbs. Dublin city has about the same number of inhabitants as the City of Boston. Half of Ireland's population is under 25 years of age, making it the youngest country in Western Europe. In the late 1970s the birth rate, 22 per thousand, was the highest in Europe. In Boston in 1981-2, the birth rate was 10.8 per thousand. Infant mortality rates in Ireland had fallen to 9.8 per thousand in 1981, compared to 11.9 in Boston in 1981.

The unemployment rate is currently around 18 percent, and 250,000 persons receive unemployment compensation. The national debt is about \$30 billion or nearly \$10,000 per person, the fourth-highest per capita rate in the world. After a reversal of population decline in the 1970s, the numbers are shrinking again. More than 100,000 persons have emigrated in the last three years, and 200,000 have applied for visas to migrate to the United States.

The Republic's population is 95 percent Roman Catholic.



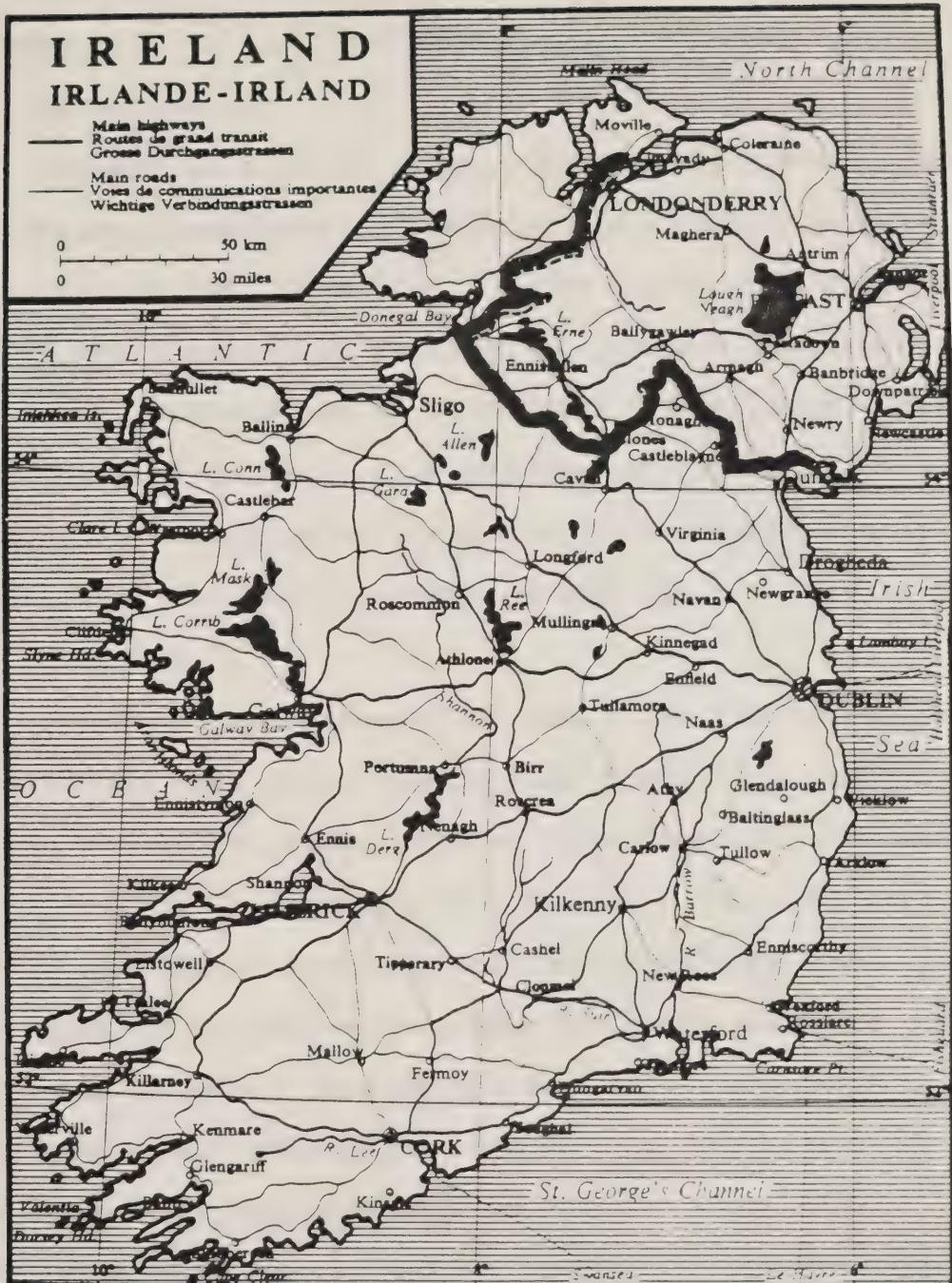
# I R E L A N D

## IRLANDE-IRLAND

**Main Highways**  
Routes de grand transit  
Große Durchgangsstraßen

Main roads  
Voies de communications importantes  
Wichtige Verbindungstrassen

A horizontal scale bar with two sets of markings. The top set, labeled "50 km", has six small tick marks between the zero and the end. The bottom set, labeled "30 miles", also has six small tick marks between the zero and the end. The scale bar is divided into major segments by the numerical labels.





## Economy

### Agriculture

Ireland is a rural country with small holdings and a dominance of pastures. Two-thirds of the holdings are less than 50 acres and less than 3 percent are over 200 acres. Of the total agricultural land, 70 percent is permanent pasture. Potatoes and livestock are the primary export commodities. In 1984, 16.6 percent of the working population was employed in agriculture, almost double the average for all E.E.C. countries combined.

### Industry

Prior to establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, Ireland had only a few brewing and distilling industries. During the 1930s, efforts to achieve economic independence included large hydroelectric projects. However, trade quotas and tariff barriers stifled growth and development. The Republic did not experience sustained economic growth until the Economic Development Act of 1958 began a planning and development effort that created 50,000 jobs by 1972. New industries included engineering, oil refining, aluminium, data processing equipment and paper-making. Growth also occurred in traditional activities such as textiles, knitwear, clothing, carpets and foodstuffs. Yet, the Republic of Ireland is still less industrialized than most European countries. In 1984, Ireland's industrial sector accounted for 32 percent of the gross domestic



product, compared to an average of 36 percent in the European Economic Community.

#### Trade

The Republic has a marked dependence on the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community in trade. In 1985, two-thirds of the Republic's exports by value went to the E.E.C. with half of those going to Great Britain. About 10 percent of the Republic's exports, or 953 million Irish pounds, went to the United States. Manufactured goods make up 43 percent of exports, foodstuffs, drink and tobacco account for 31 percent and livestock makes up 14 percent of exports. Ireland became a member of the E.E.C. in 1972 which opened up the European market to the Republic's agricultural products. In recent years the depressed export market for agricultural products combined with E.E.C. constraints have been to Ireland's disadvantage.

About two-thirds of the Republic's imports are manufactured goods. In 1985, 65 percent of its imports came from the E.E.C., two-thirds of which came from Great Britain. United States' goods accounted for 17 percent of the Republic's imports, a value of 1,644 million Irish pounds. The overall foreign trade deficit in 1985 amounted to 312.5 million pounds.

The tourist trade represents about 18 percent of the total revenue from foreign countries. The largest number of tourists come from Great Britain, followed by visitors from the United States.



## COUNTIES



REGIONS





### Regional Imbalances

The eastern part of Ireland, extending from Belfast to Dublin, is the most urbanized, developed part of the island. Industrial development took place in the 1970s in the area extending from Limerick to Cork and Waterford. In contrast, the western and northwestern parts of Ireland are underdeveloped. The small, isolated townships have little economic activity. In the western part of Northern Ireland particularly County Derry, unemployment rates are double those in Belfast. The coastal strip, including Derry, Sligo, Westport, and Galway are important areas of activity, but the western half of the island has a lower standard of living and higher emigration than the eastern half.

### Economic Trends

#### Gross Domestic Product

The Republic of Ireland's gross domestic product showed strong growth in the 1970s. The average annual rates of growth during 1970-75, 4.7, and 1975-80, 5.0, nearly matched the rates of Japan, 5.0 and 5.1, for those periods respectively. However, Ireland's growth subsided to a 1.8 average annual increase from 1980-1983, or half of Japan's rate. Last year the rate remained at a modest 2 percent.

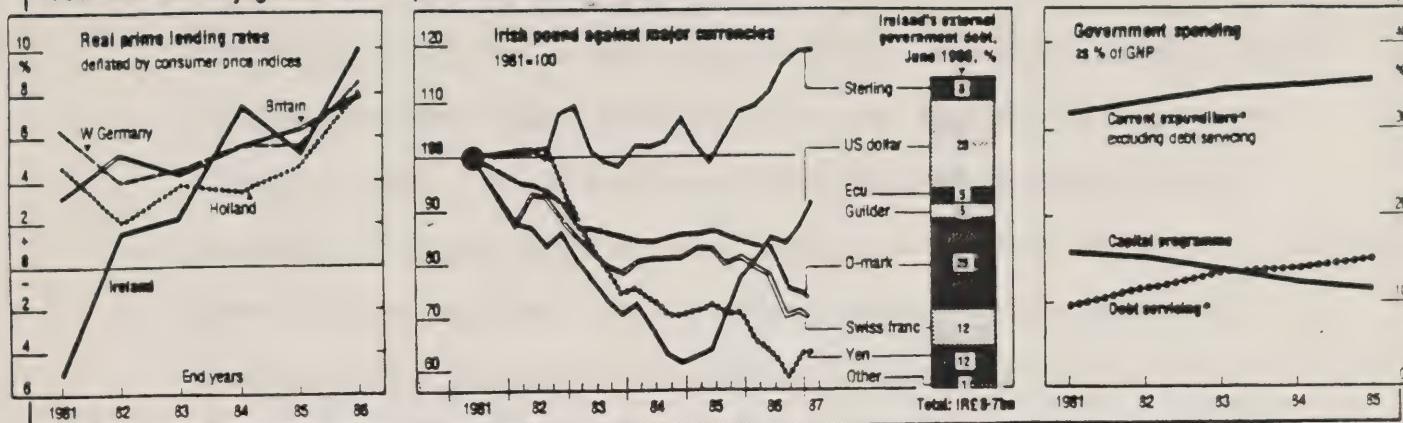
#### Manufacturing Output

The manufacturing output index increased from 100 in 1975 to 173 in 1984. In 1985 and the first two quarters of 1986, the index has stalled at around 180.



## IRELAND'S ECONOMY

### How the money got more expensive and less worth spending



Sources: National Economic & Social Council; Morgan Guaranty; Bank of Ireland; Central Bank of Ireland

\* 1981 and 1982 figures adjusted for transfer of Post Office and Telecoms

### Unemployment as a percentage of total labour force

2.15

### Chômage en pourcentage de la population active totale

	1980	1982	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average - Moyenne				
															60-67	68-73	74-79	80-84	85-84
United States . . . . .	5.4	3.5	4.8	5.5	8.3	7.6	6.9	8.0	5.8	7.0	7.5	9.5	9.5	7.4	5.0	4.8	8.7	8.2	5.9
Japan . . . . .	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.7
Germany . . . . .	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	4.8	6.7	8.2	8.2	0.8	0.8	3.5	6.2	2.5
France . . . . .	1.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.3	7.3	8.1	8.3	9.7	1.1	4.5	7.9		
United Kingdom . . . . .	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.2	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.8	9.0	10.4	11.2	11.2	1.5	2.4	4.2	9.5	3.9
Italy . . . . .	5.5	5.6	6.2	5.3	5.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.5	8.3	9.0	9.8	10.2	4.9	5.7	8.6	8.9	6.3
Canada . . . . .	6.4	4.4	5.5	5.3	6.9	7.1	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	10.9	11.8	11.2	4.8	5.4	7.2	9.8	6.5
Total of above countries . . . . .	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.5	6.3	7.8	8.1	7.5	2.9	3.2	4.9	7.0	4.3
Austria . . . . .	2.4	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.1	3.8	3.9	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.9	1.9
Belgium . . . . .	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	4.4	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.7	10.0	11.7	12.9	13.0	2.1	2.3	5.6	11.1	4.8
Denmark . . . . .	1.9	1.2	0.9	3.5	4.9	6.3	7.3	8.3	6.0	6.5	10.3	11.0	11.4	8.5	1.8	1.0	9.5		
Finland . . . . .	1.4	3.8	2.3	1.7	2.2	3.8	5.8	7.2	5.9	4.6	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.1	1.6	2.8	4.4	5.5	3.3
Greece . . . . .	6.1	5.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.8	4.1	5.8	7.9	8.1	5.2	3.7	1.9	5.7	4.2
Iceland . . . . .																			
Ireland . . . . .	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.3	7.3	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.1	7.3	9.9	11.4	14.1	15.5	4.9	5.6	7.6	11.6	7.1
Luxembourg . . . . .																			
Netherlands . . . . .	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.7	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.0	8.6	11.4	13.7	13.9	0.7	1.5	4.9	10.7	3.9
Norway . . . . .	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.0	1.0	1.8	2.5		
Portugal . . . . .	1.9	2.5	2.5	1.7	4.4	8.3	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.3	8.2	8.9	2.4	2.5	6.0	7.9	
Spain . . . . .	2.4	2.9	2.5	3.0	4.3	4.8	5.6	7.5	9.3	12.3	15.0	18.6	18.0	21.2	2.3	2.7	5.8	18.6	6.1
Sweden . . . . .	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.1	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.1
Switzerland . . . . .					0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1					0.6
Turkey . . . . .	9.2	10.5	12.2	12.6	12.9	12.2	11.8	12.1	13.2	14.4	14.8	15.1	15.7	16.0	9.5	11.6	12.5	15.2	11.9
<b>Smaller Europe . . . . .</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Australia . . . . .	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.6	4.8	4.7	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	7.0	9.8	8.9	1.9	2.0	5.0	7.5	3.8
New Zealand . . . . .	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.9	2.2	4.5	3.5	5.6	5.7		0.3	0.8	4.3		
<b>Total smaller . . . . .</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Total EEC . . . . .	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.9	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.3	8.2	9.5	10.5	11.2	2.1	2.7	4.8	9.1	4.3
Total OECD-Europe . . . . .	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.8	8.3	9.5	10.4	11.0	2.7	3.4	5.3	9.2	4.8
Total OECD /ess USA . . . . .	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	6.8	7.8	8.6	9.0	2.4	2.9	4.6	7.6	4.1
Total OECD . . . . .	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	6.1	7.0	8.3	8.9	8.5	3.1	3.4	5.2	7.8	4.6



### **Employment**

Total employment peaked at 1,152,000 in 1980 and gradually fell to 1,064,000 in 1985. In comparison, twice as many workers were employed in the Boston Metropolitan Area in 1985. In 1984, manufacturing accounted for 19 percent of total employment, services including retail trade provided 54 percent of all jobs, government employment comprised 10 percent of the total, and agriculture accounted for 17 percent of total employment. The structure of the Irish economy has shifted since the 1970s as agriculture's share of the total has declined, manufacturing's share stayed about the same, government's employment role diminished and services' share grew, from 44 percent in 1974 to 54 percent in 1984. Most of the other E.E.C. countries experienced similar shifts toward services in the 1970s and 1980s.

In mid-1986, employment in building and construction fell to less than half of its 1980 level. A gradual decline in the retail sales index since 1980, to only 7 percent above the 1975 level, is another indicator of stagnation in employment.

### **Unemployment**

The unemployment rate has risen sharply from 8.1 percent in 1980 to 14.8 percent in 1983, 17.8 percent in 1985 and 18.0 percent in the second quarter of 1986. About 234,000 people were registered as unemployed in mid-1986.



Only Spain had a higher unemployment rate in 1986 among the Western European countries.

#### Wages

Hourly earnings in manufacturing increased from 147 pence in 1977 to 352 pence in 1983. Adjusting for inflation, hourly earnings increased about 13 percent over the 6-year period. In comparison, hourly earnings in Japan increased by 11 percent over the same years.

#### Inflation

The inflation in consumer prices was high in the 1970s and early 1980s. Consumer prices doubled from 1976 to 1981. From 1981 to 1984, the inflation rate averaged 13.6 percent per year. However, as the economy had stalled in recent years, the inflation rate had diminished to about 4 percent in 1986.

#### Interest Rates

Real prime lending rates, or the prime rate minus the inflation rate, in the Republic of Ireland have soared from -5 percent in 1981 to +7 percent in 1984 and to +10 percent in 1986. In five years, Ireland went from having the lowest real prime rate in Europe to having the highest. In comparison, Great Britain's real prime rate was +3 percent in 1981 and rose to +8 percent in 1986.

#### Construction

Public capital expenditures remained steady at around 1.1 million Irish pounds between 1981 and 1985. However, private construction has been depressed in the last two



years. Output in the building sector in 1986 declined by 4.5 percent. An over-supply of industrial and commercial buildings and weakness in the agricultural sector have contributed to the languishing demand. New housing production has fallen with reductions in local authority housing activity and small declines in private housing production. House building costs tripled between 1975 and 1983 and rose another 30 percent by mid-1986.

#### Trade

The volume of Ireland's exports rose 57 percent between 1975 and 1980, and increased another 53 percent between 1980 and 1985. In 1985 and 1986, Ireland had a small trade surplus, owing largely to decreases in the price of imported oil. The balance is tenuous due to unfavorable movements of the Irish pound against British, West German and U.S. currencies. The Republic of Ireland joined the European Monetary System in 1979, and due to favorable foreign exchange rates, enjoyed advantages in foreign trade, especially with its chief trading partner, Great Britain. In the early 1980s, the Irish pound was worth 80 percent of the English pound sterling. However, by early 1987, movements in other currencies had pulled the Irish pound to parity with the pound sterling, erasing Ireland's advantage.

#### Public Expenditures

The most worrisome economic problem for the Republic of Ireland appears to be its public debt. Debt outstanding, around \$30 billion, amounts to around 130 percent of Gross



## CYCLES IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND GDP CYCLES DANS LA PRODUCTION INDUSTRIELLE ET LE PIB

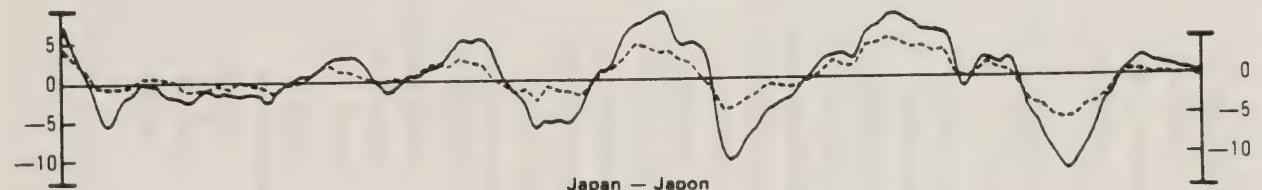
Percentage deviation from trend, seasonally adjusted — Ecart en pourcentage de la tendance, c.v.s.

— Total industrial production — Production industrielle totale  
····· Gross domestic product — Produit intérieur brut

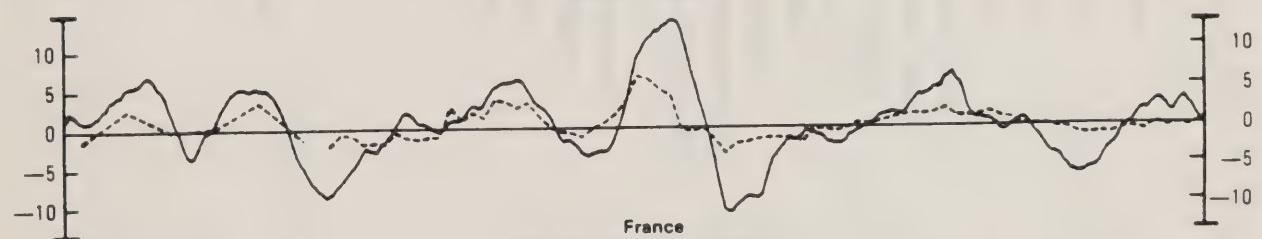
Ireland — Irlande



United States — États-Unis



Japan — Japon



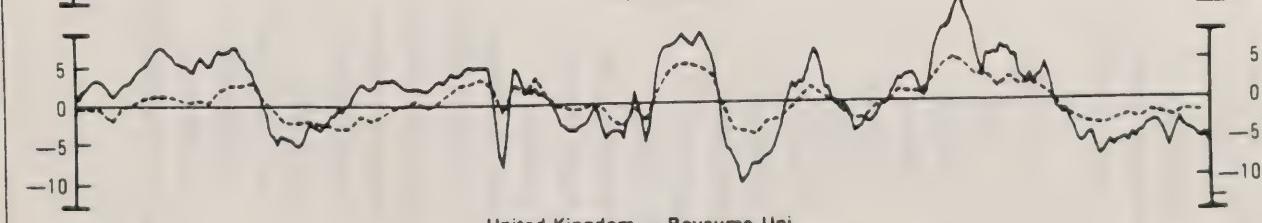
France



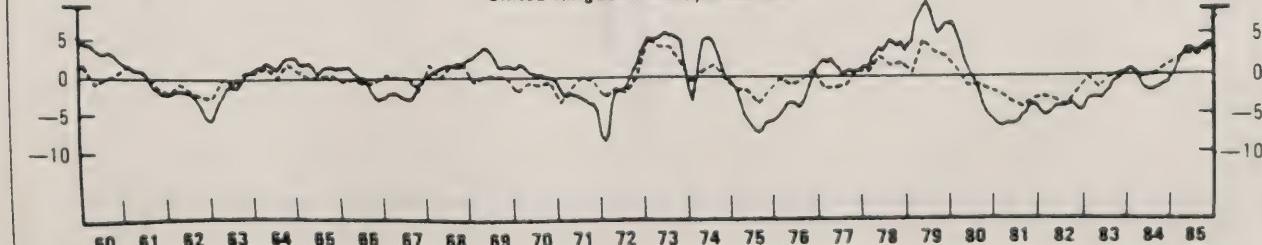
Germany — Allemagne



Italy — Italie



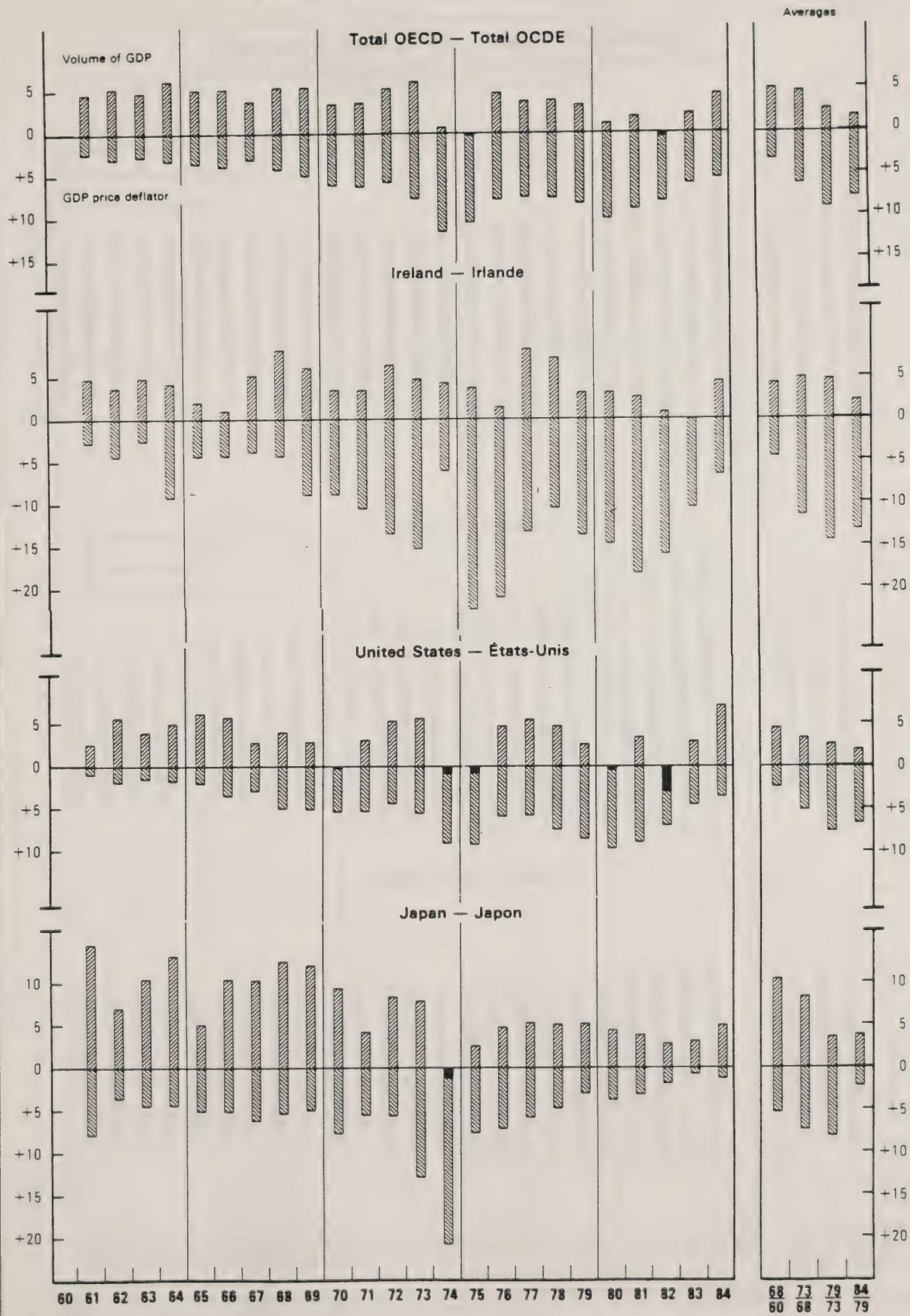
United Kingdom — Royaume-Uni





**CHANGES IN NOMINAL GDP\*, REAL GDP AND INFLATION**  
**VARIATIONS DU PIB NOMINAL\*, DU PIB RÉEL ET DE L'INFLATION**

Year to year percentage changes — Variations en pourcentage d'année en année



\* The increase in nominal GDP is given by the sum of the two bars.

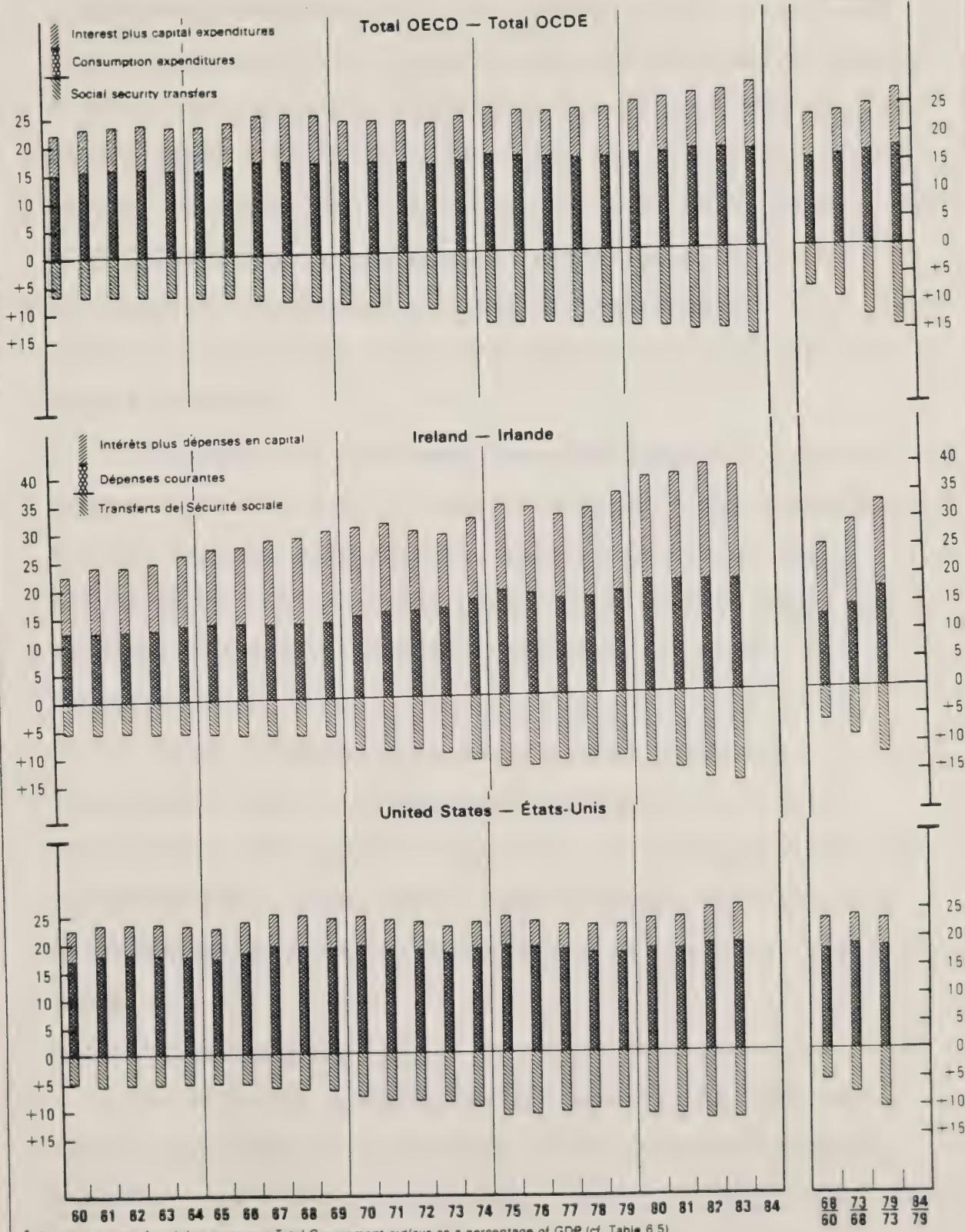
\* L'augmentation du PIB nominal est donnée par la somme des deux barres.



# EXPENDITURES BY GENERAL GOVERNMENT DÉPENSES DES ADMINISTRATIONS PUBLIQUES

As percentages of GDP\* — En pourcentage du PIB\*

Averages



\* The total height of each bar measures Total Government outlays as a percentage of GDP (cf. Table 6.5).

\* La hauteur totale de chaque barre mesure les *Emplois totaux des administrations publiques* en pourcentage du PIB (cf. tableau 6.5).



Domestic Product. The other Western European countries have large percentages too, but only Italy, at 95 percent, is above 75 percent. The outstanding debt per capita, nearly \$10,000, is the fourth highest in the world. The Republic of Ireland's expenditures on social services grew from 29 percent of Gross National Product in 1980 to 36 percent in 1985. Increases in the number of old-age pensioners, children and recipients of unemployment benefits, the latter numbering nearly 250,000, have pushed disbursements well beyond revenues.

Prospects for increased revenues depend on a renewal of economic growth, not on higher tax rates. The government already imposes a 25 percent value-added tax on most transactions, and a single person with average wages has a marginal tax rate, including insurance, of nearly 66 percent.

In 1985, Ireland's Exchequer total borrowing requirement was 2,015 million Irish pounds. Borrowing requirements for capital purposes, 731 million pounds, made up 36 percent of the total. The proportion of capital program borrowing requirements was much the same in the 1986 budget.

#### Economic Outlook for 1987

The economic outlook for the Republic of Ireland in 1987 is dependent on conditions in the European Economic Community and the United States. Ireland's small size, lack of raw materials, and reliance on foreign trade mean that



markets and prices for its exports, foreign exchange rates, and foreign investment are critical factors in its own economic performance. Two forecasts indicate that Ireland's economic conditions will improve in 1987 compared to last year. However, the unemployment rate will probably not decrease and the government may not be able to chip away any significant portion of the public debt.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's "OECD Economic Outlook," December 1986, forecasts a modest improvement in the Republic of Ireland's economy. Gross National Product would increase 2 percent, adjusted for inflation, compared to 1.5 percent in 1986 and 0.2 percent in 1985. Exports would increase somewhat faster than imports, maintaining Ireland's marginally favorable balance of trade. However, the unemployment rate would stay at 18 percent, and the public debt would probably not decrease. Budgetary overruns in 1986 will make deficit reduction particularly difficult in 1987.

The Central Bank of Ireland, in its "Quarterly Bulletin," Autumn 1986, forecasts a 2.5 percent growth in real Gross National Product, assuming that the recovery in foreign demand for exports does not stall as it did in 1986. Investment spending would show a modest recovery and non-agricultural employment would increase somewhat. However, employment in the agricultural sector would continue to decline. Building output would increase 2



percent as a broadened housing grants program should boost private house building and maintenance.

#### Items of Note

##### Custom House Docks Project

O'Connell Development Company, a Boston-based Irish-American consortium, recently announced plans to reshape the 27-acre Custom House Docks site in the heart of Dublin into 1.5 million square feet of development including offices, shops, 300 units of housing, a hotel and a multi-function world trade center. One architecturally important building would be retained. Total cost of the project would be 200 million Irish pounds. The Custom House Docks Authority is preparing a design brief as part of a local review. (Dublin: Evening Herald, February 5, 1987; Irish Independent, February 6, 1987).

#### Galway

The city of Galway has about 28,000 inhabitants. The city established small-scale industries in the 1960s and 1970s and Galway's tourist trade is an important source of jobs and income. Employers in County Galway include woolen mills, a Digital plant, and factories that produce Galway crystal, Cladagh rings, and Connemara marble. Salmon fishing is another significant activity.

Galway may be considered to be the capital of western Ireland. The city has a bilingual university which serves



the few remaining areas in western Ireland where only Gaelic is spoken. Galway has a city-manager form of government.

A majority of Boston's Irish-American population has roots in County Galway.



## Northern Ireland

### Overview

Northern Ireland has 1.5 million inhabitants on 5,459 square miles of land, making it more than twice as densely populated as the Republic of Ireland. One-third of the population lives in Belfast, about as many as live in the City of Boston. Birth rates were high in the 1970s and infant mortality rates had fallen to 12.1 per thousand by 1981.

Northern Ireland is 61 percent Protestant and 39 percent Catholic.

### Economy

#### Agriculture

The 70,000 agricultural holdings average around 25 acres in size, and about 60 percent of the total agricultural land area is permanent pasture. About 10 percent of Northern Ireland's workforce was employed in agriculture in 1985. Dairy products and pork are the primary export commodities.

#### Industry

Considerable industrial activity in Belfast and Londonderry feature linen, shirts and marine vessels. Battered by the depression of the 1930s, the government renewed the manufacturing base with a special aid program after World War II. In addition to linen manufacturing and ship building, significant industries include synthetic



fibers, electronics, tires, electric and telephonic equipment and car and aircraft parts. In 1984, total employment in Northern Ireland was 541,950. Manufacturing employed 103,700 workers, or 19 percent of the workforce. Construction supported 31,500 or another 6 percent of all jobs. Services, with 342,700 jobs, accounted for 64 percent of total employment.

#### Trade

Northern Ireland sends 90 percent of its exports to Great Britain and receives three-quarters of its imports from there. Manufactured goods account for most of the imports and exports.

#### Economic Trends

##### Index of Production and Construction

Some measures of Northern Ireland's economy, such as gross domestic product, are not reported separately from statistics covering the United Kingdom. However, a recent index of production and construction indicates that output in the third quarter of 1986 was 15 percent below the level in 1980. The index dropped 3 percent from the third quarter of 1985 to the third quarter of 1986. Manufacturing output was 6 percent below the 1980 level and 3 percent below the level of one year earlier. Construction in the third quarter of 1986 was down 4 percent from the third quarter of 1985 and 34 percent below the 1980 level.

#### Employment



Northern Ireland has about 40 percent as many jobs as the Republic of Ireland and about 75 percent as many jobs as the City of Boston. Like the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland has experienced job losses in recent years. Total employment in Northern Ireland fell by 44,750 or 8 percent between 1978 and 1984. Heavy losses in manufacturing and construction were only partially offset by a gain of 15,100 jobs in services. Although Northern Ireland gained 6,500 jobs between 1975 and 1978, manufacturing and construction had declined in that period as well.

In September 1986, 454,140 persons were employed, 8,910 less than a year earlier. The job losses occurred primarily in manufacturing industries: food, drink and tobacco, clothing and footwear, machinery and motor vehicles.

#### Unemployment

The unemployment rate rose to an average annual rate of 21 percent in 1985. For males, the rate was 26.5 percent. For either or both sexes, the average rate in 1985 was double the rate in 1978 and triple the rate in 1975.

#### Wages

Average weekly earnings for manufacturing workers in 1984 were 157.9 pound sterling for males and 103.3 pound sterling for females.

#### Inflation

The consumer price index increased 89 percent between 1978 and 1985, or an average of 13 percent per year.



Between 1978 and 1975, the consumer price index rose 46 percent or 15 percent per year.

#### Trade

The value of Northern Ireland's exports grew 34 percent between 1982 and 1985 after expanding less than 2 percent during 1979-1982. Imports expanded by 27 percent between 1982 and 1985, matching the rate of import growth for the 1979-1982 period. Northern Ireland's trade deficit amounted to 371 million pound sterling in 1985, compared to a trade deficit of 68 million pound sterling six years earlier.

#### Public Expenditures

Total government expenditures nearly tripled between 1977 and 1985. Adjusting for inflation, the government spent 22 percent more in 1985 than in 1977. National insurance and supplementary benefits accounted for more than half of the net increase.

#### Derry

Derry is the capital of the Northwest region of Northern Ireland. That region has been underdeveloped relative to the industrial area centered around Belfast. Derry is on the periphery of the economic sphere of Belfast and does not share Belfast's access to the markets of the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community. Consequently, Derry has not developed enough productive and marketing capacity to mitigate economic downturns or take advantage of periods of growth elsewhere in Ireland.



Currently, 29 percent of the Derry workforce is unemployed. The actual figure, counting persons who have stopped looking for work, would be around 36 percent.

Despite the economic hardships, Derry has a well-educated, skilled labor force, a university and its related cultural and socio-economic benefits, good roads, industrial sites, rail transportation, and educational and health care facilities. Derry has a deep-water port and serves as an access point for adjacent tourist areas. When development occurs in the Northwesr region, Derry will be well positioned as the region's natural economic center.



TABLE N1. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND

<b>Employment by Industry</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1984</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	56,950	57,800	54,800
Manufacturing	160,750	145,050	103,700
Construction	48,050	46,200	31,550
Energy	10,400	10,050	9,200
Services	304,100	327,600	342,700
Total	580,250	586,700	541,950
 <b>Number of Unemployed</b>	 1975	 1978	 1985
Male	26,700	39,700	87,900
Female	9,300	16,200	34,200
Total	36,000	55,900	122,100
 <b>Unemployment Rate</b>	 1975	 1978	 1985
Male	8.3	12.0	26.5
Female	4.4	7.0	13.7
Total	6.8	9.9	21.0

Source: British Consulate-General, February 1987.



TABLE N2. EARNINGS AND PRICES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

## Average Weekly Earnings in Pound Sterling

	Males		Females	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
Agriculture	99.9	87.0	NA	NA
Energy	183.4	198.5	NA	NA
Construction	117.4	135.9	83.0	NA
Manufacturing	142.4	157.9	93.0	103.3

## Consumer Price Index

17 January 1956 = 100

	1975	1978	1985
Index	-----	-----	-----
	134.8	197.1	373.2

Source: British Consulate-General, February 1987.



TABLE N3. FOREIGN TRADE, NORTHERN IRELAND

(in millions of Pound Sterling)

	1979	1982	1985
	-----	-----	-----
Value of Exports	982.4	997.0	1,334.1
Value of Imports	1,050.4	1,338.3	1,705.5
Trade Deficit (imports - exports)	68.0	341.3	371.4

TABLE N4. GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, NORTHERN IRELAND

(in millions of Pound Sterling)

	1977	1983	1985
	-----	-----	-----
General Public Service	9.6	43.6	51.4
Public Order & Safety	120.4	330.7	370.8
Education, Libraries, etc.	192.6	394.7	448.7
Health	229.3	531.4	617.6
Social Security	23.1	46.1	75.8
Housing & Community Services	29.4	45.9	71.0
Fuel & Energy	-	-	0.3
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	25.9	32.7	46.6
Mining, Manufacturing, Construction	24.8	36.3	54.0
Transport & Communication	37.8	60.0	69.7
Subsidies:			
Housing	53.9	106.9	131.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	35.7	22.0	21.3
Transportation	4.4	17.5	13.9
Other	55.4	96.4	118.5
Grants to Personal Sector:			
National Insurance and Supplementary Benefits	371.2	1,004.5	1,195.5
Universities & Colleges	54.1	102.9	113.6
Other grants	71.4	141.8	144.4
Debt Interest	4.0	15.3	11.3
Total	1,343.0	3,028.7	3,555.4

Source: British Consulate-General, February 1987.



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